BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION; AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1864. NUMBER 91.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

A REBEL RAID INTO MARYLAND.

WHITE'S GUERILLAS IN MARYLAND.

Poolesville Reported to be Fired.

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A Raid Into Maryland.

White's Guerillas Reported to be Raiding in Maryland—Poolesville Reported to have been Fired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—From parties from the neighborhood of Rockville and other portions of Montgomery county, Md., we learn that it is reported there that a body of guerillas, variously estimated at from 150 to 200 strong, crossed the Potomac at White's Ferry yesterday afternoon. The guerillas are supposed to be commanded by White, who knows every foot of ground in that section of country.

At 12 o'clock last night a report was received at Rockville that the guerillas had entered Poolesville, ransacked the stores, and then fired the town.

The distance from White's Ferry to Poolesville is 11 miles, and thence to Rockville is 18 miles.

A few days ago a party of rebels appeared on the other side of the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Muddy Branch, but that point being guarded by a large force of our cavalry, they did not effect a crossing.

At 2 o'clock this morning a report reached here from our advanced posts on the Rockville road, that last evening 2,000 mounted rebels crossed the river at the mouth of the Monocacy, and were advancing on Rockville.

The military authorities here, however, believe that the number of rebels who have crossed into Maryland is greatly overrated, and that it is nothing more than a horse stealing party.

The rebel raid has occasioned considerable alarm in Montgomery county, and this morning the farmers living in the vicinity of Rockville were engaged in running their stock off towards Washington.

Farmers who have arrived here state that the party of rebels which appeared at Poolesville do not number over one hundred men.

Gen Harden, who commands troops on the Rockville road, has sent a force in pursuit of the invaders, and it is believed that they will not escape with impunity this time.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 16th.—The steamers Yazoo and Creole have arrived from New Orleans, the latter bringing advices to the 9th. The reports in reference to General Asboth's expedition to Mariana, Florida, are confirmed. Our loss in killed and wounded was 32, including Captain Young of the 7th Vermont, and Lieut. Ayres of the 21 Maine cavalry, both killed. General Asboth had his left arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by General Dana from Rodney, Mississippi, of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 600 cattle and a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Dana, attacked the rebels at Woodville on the 6th, capturing three guns, two officers and fifty four men, and killed forty. We lost none A cavalry expedition under General Lee, captured Clinton, Louisiana, on the 6th, with 30 prisoners, including Lieut. Colonel Pinckney, rebel Provost Marshal General, and considerable stores and ammunition. At last accounts Lee was 10 miles east of Clinton.

A reconnoissance sent out from Morganzia, under Col. Guffy, of the 21 Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned previous to the 6th, after a severe skirmish with about one thousand rebel cavalry. We lost two killed and four wounded. Thirteen prisoners were taken. A force, under Col. Dye, of the 20th Iowa, occupy Hemmsport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalya. The rebels have been driven beyond Yellow Bayou.

Advices from Matamoras give a rumor of the capture of the steamer Ike Davis, bound from Bagdad to New Orleans, by a party that had taken passage on her, who ran her into Galveston.

A gentleman from Bagdad, on the 21st ult., reports that 500 French marines are yet there entrenched, and that six ships of war lay off the bar. An expedition up the river went within 20 miles of Matamoras, but returned on account of low water. Continued rains had prevented the French troops from moving down from Monterey, though it was reported their cavalry were within two days' march of Matamoras, waiting for the infantry to come up. It was also reported that Cortinas had his guns bearing on Brownsville, and threatened to bombard the city if the Texans molested him.

GUERILLAS IN MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Information reached here yesterday afternoon that about one hundred of White's guerillas crossed the Potomac, six miles above Edward's Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Maryland where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage. There are additional reports that later in the day another guerilla band crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Boonsboro', Oct. 14.—This District gives 287 for and 155 against the Constitution; majority for 132.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.

First Eastern Shore Regiment, two detachments at the Relay House and Monocacy—140 for, and 1 against.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Cambridge,	160 maj.	against	Constitution.
Comer's Neck,	27	"	"
New Market,	158	"	"
The Ferry,	58	"	"
	403		

These districts gave 344 majority against the Convention in April. The districts yet to hear from gave unitedly only 58 majority against Convention, when the majority of the county against the Convention was 402.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Havre de Grace, Oct. 15—P. M.—The official vote of this county has just been counted. Harford gives 488 majority against the Constitution.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Frederick, Oct. 15.—The official vote of Washington county gives a majority of 1,456 for the Constitution.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick, Oct. 15.—The official majority of Frederick county is 992 for the Constitution.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Leonardtown, October 15.—Sturgis' District (1st) gives 33 for and 121 against the Constitution—majority against 88.

The vote of the county stands thus:

1st District	33 for.	121 against.
2d "	11 "	228 "
3d "	11 "	255 "
4th "	9 "	211 "
5th "	–	110 "
6th "	35 "	119 "
Total	99	1077
		99
Majority against		978

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Cumberland, October 16—The official majority for the Constitution in this county is 885.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

FREDERICK, Oct. 15—Captain Brown and Lieut. Baugher's companies are reported at 98 for and 4 against the Constitution. Majority for 94

The 6th Maryland Regiment is reported 185 majority for the Constitution.

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 16.—Snow's Battery here, gives 74 majority for the Constitution. None were cast against it.

The 31 Maryland P. H. B., at Buchanan, if it voted, will give at least 250 majority for the Constitution. No report yet received.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, says:—The enemy exercise the utmost vigilence to prevent descriptions The rebel cavalry were reported to have been massing on our left meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren Station, and preparations were made to give them a fitting reception.

Many new recruits having arrived, drilling is going on at all hours of the day. Cannon and musketry shot are frequently interchanged by the opposing armies.

A soldier in the 21 Maryland Regiment has been shot for desertion.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct 16—The steamer Milton, from Port Royal on the 13th, arrived last night. Captain Cox of the 55th Pennsylvania had escaped from Charleston prison. He says that about 20 deaths from yellow fever were daily occurring in Charleston. The Union prisoners had all been sent out of the city. About 4,000 rebel troops were in Charleston.

General Foster recently made a tour of inspection of our fortifications in Florida.

Colonel Noble, lately captured a camp of militia at Enterprise, Florida, and it was reported that a rebel battalion under Major Clinch had been made prisoners at Tallahassee.

A large side-wheel blockade runner was sunk by our fleet at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and another steamer trying to get out was driven back.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14—The mail steamer Webster, from City Point, has arrived. General Butler has sent out a reconnoissance on the north side of the James yesterday. The troops advanced some 2½ miles toward Richmond, and returned without loss, having met only small detachments of the enemy.

Guerilla Operations in Kentucky—Jail Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15—On Thursday night last, forty guerillas burned the jail in Irvin, Estelle county, released four prisoners and plundered the town. The same evening a number of farmers plundered the stores of Brandenburg.

Last night fifteen guerillas fired upon the Bardstown train, when twelve miles from the junction. The guard returned the fire, and wounded Eugene Bland, the leader of the guerillas.

Indiana Election.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, telegraphs here as follows:

"We have eight members of Congress, being a gain of four. The lower house of the Legislature is decidedly Union; the Senate a tie, or probably Democratic by one or two members. My majority is not less than twenty thousand, and the prospect is that it will be a few thousand more. No official returns of the home vote have yet reached the Secretary's office. It is impossible to give any aggregate of the soldiers' vote."

Frightful Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 15.—A railroad accident, with fearful results, occurred on the Shoreline Railroad about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The train consisted of six passenger cars containing 275 sick and wounded soldiers who were being transferred from the United States "Knight" Hospital in this city to Readville, Mass. The train and extra one left this city at eight o'clock; when about four miles east of the Connecticut river, and while passing through a deep rock cut known as "Rocky Ledge," a broken rail threw the entire train from the track, and dashed the cars into the solid rock ledge on either side. One car in the middle of the train was thrown up and across the track, forming a complete arch some twenty feet high; the balance of the train was piled in all directions, and three were smashed to such an extent that it would be impossible for a spectator to ascertain the number that was in the train except by counting the wheels. Nine of the unfortunate soldiers were taken from the ruins dead.

It is impossible at this hour to learn their names.

Two of the brakemen, named Horace Barbe and Edgar Parsons, were instantly killed; another named Samuel H. Chittender, was so badly injured that he can hardly survive—Ten or twelve soldiers were seriously, and some twenty more slightly injured. The dead and wounded were conveyed back to New Haven, and returned to the Government Hospital. The more fortunate were forwarded to their destination. One of the killed was jammed between a car and the rock in such a manner that it was night before the body could be extricated, the cars being a perfect wreck.

Superintendent Calhoun has ordered the broken cars to be burned, and the road will doubtless be clear by to-morrow. The disaster, it is thought, was caused by a broken rail, and was one which no human foresight could have prevented.

ARRIVAL OF THE HECLA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 14.—The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst, arrived here this morning.

In regard to the contemplated prize fight between Coburn and Mace, it is stated that Coburn paced the field intended for the scene of operations amidst tremendous shouts from an immense multitude. Mace did not make his appearance as expected, and Coburn claimed the stakes. Another report states that the matter stands over for adjudication by the stakeholder on the 7th.

The United States frigate Ticonderoga had been ashore near Miramas, but without receiving any damage.

The London Times says that the capture of Atlanta by Sherman, and the subsequent victories of Sheridan, render the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency almost certain.

The Invasion of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14—Col. J. P. Henderson, of the 13th Regular Infantry, and Provost Marshal General of the Department of Virginia, died at noon to-day.

Gen. Rosecrans reached Jefferson City last night, but we have no definite news of the enemy.

At the last accounts Price's train was on the Cannon river, with his main force near by, but whether he would move westward or southward was unknown.

General Rosecrans has issued stringent orders for the government of the coming election.

Awarding of the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury, at two o'clock to-day, made the award of the new loan, accepting all of and over 21-000 premium, and so much of the offers at 39-000 premium as will make the sum of $40,000,000 The proportion of the latter will be about 60 per cent. of the entire amount bid at that figure.

The Secretary of War at City Point.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The Secretary has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, Commissary General and Surgeon General, to confer with General Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States, a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made.

Closing Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Gold closed at the evening stock exchange at 217½.

Edgar A. Poe and the "Raven."

Speaking of the rumor that Poe's "Raven" is only a stolen translation from an Oriental poem, the London Star says that "happily there is not the faintest ghost of an excuse for allowing such a charge to rest upon the already darkened memory of poor Poe. The whole story of the plagiarism is a palpable absurdity, which ought to deceive nobody who had ever read the poem. The testimony of distinguished Orientalists has been invoked on both sides of the controversy, but, as we think, rather superfluously. We do not care to wait for the final and public pronouncement of the learned gentleman who is accredited with the fame of this wonderful discovery.

The 'Raven' speaks for itself. Any one who having read it over once can believe, on the faith of any amount of philological testimony, that the poem is Persian, might believe that 'Hamlet' was the work of a Chickasaw Indian, that 'Vacity Fair' was composed by a native of Timbuctoo, or that Frith's 'Derby Day' is a servile copy from Apelles.—The sentiments, the feelings, the aspirations, the regrets, the whole soul and spirit of the 'Raven,' are absolutely and entirely Occidental and Christian in their nature."

Wm. Cullen Bryant is to be the recipient of a testimonial in the Century Club of New York, on Saturday evening, the 5th of November, upon the occasion of his reaching the allotted span of years for man—three score and ten. Longfellow, Lowell, Dana, Whittier, Holmes and others have been invited, and will be there.

A young Frenchman bet ten francs that he could swallow a live fish. The fish stuck in his throat; could not be extracted, and so the young man died.

Gen. Ewing's Account of the Defense of Pilot Knob.

General Ewing, the hero of Pilot Knob, was serenaded at St. Louis on Friday night last by an enthusiastic crowd. In his speech of reply he gave an interesting account of the rebel invasion, and a graphic description of the rebel attack on Pilot Knob. He said:

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the authorities ever expected to hold that point against the great army of Price. The army which was to have met Price, that was prepared for him, was upon the Arkansas, and the authorities here could not suppose that Price would be permitted to pass from the front of that army into the State of Missouri. But it came. The forces under Gen. Rosecrans were scattered throughout the State, and it was important to have a few days to collect it and to gather in the spare troops in the adjoining States. Pilot Knob was merely used to delay the march of Price for two or three days—that was the whole value of that point—that was the whole purpose that I had in going there, merely to beat back the surging billows of the invasion until the note of preparation could be sounded, and sufficient forces collected.

It was never regarded as a post defensible against artillery, but merely against a cavalry or infantry force. It served the whole purpose. I had guns enough, ammunition enough, men enough to do anything I could have done at Pilot Knob I accomplished the object—delayed Price at least three days, and then led him for four or five days longer in a fruitless chase. Whatever may be thought of it, it cannot be charged to General Rosecrans, Smith or anybody else, that by their withholding reinforcements, or in any other way, the effort failed of its accomplishment. The fort, lies, you all know, like a penny at the bottom of a saucer—lying in a little round valley, surrounded and overhung by five mountains, over 500 feet in height, from all the sides of which it was commanded by artillery and by sharpshooters. With two-thirds of his force, Price attempted the assault. You know the result—not in any official form, but by authentic rumors that have reached you. I may safely say that during the two days he lost in that struggle 1,500 men, and he got, as the result of his trouble—not a splendid warehouse filled with quartermaster's stores, not 100,000 rations that Col. Hinks sent down there, not the enormous magazine filled with shot and shell; but a heap of blackened ruins in the fort, and the hillsides filled with his dead and groaning wounded.

His ferocity threatened by the rebuff, he started on the pursuit, and Providence and artillery, and fast traveling, saved us. We marched towards Potosi, supposing that Gen'l Smith was still at Mineral Point, three miles from Potosi. On reaching Caledonia, my advance met the advance of Shelby, who had been ordered down, I assert here publicly, with his guerilla bands, under Reeves and Freeman, to murder the garrison, if captured. We met his advance at Caledonia—whipped it, and, taking the alarm, turned off on the Kelly road. And gentlemen, you little know—you who have lived here in quiet in St. Louis, the character of that loyal people. You little know the hardships these loyal men of Southeast Missouri have endured.

When I have marched by their ruined farms, and have seen their wives and children shorless, be fastened, eking out their existence in loneliness, I have bowed down in spirit before the heroic patriotism of these men, and worshipped it. None of us have made sacrifices—no man whose family has been in security, and beyond the reach of the terrible scourges of war has made sacrifices compared to them. Honor them, reverence them, aid them. Do as much as you can to relieve them, and after all that, you who enjoy your quiet homes here will not discharge one-tenth of your debt of gratitude to them.

Terrific Storms on the Lake.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 14th.]

During the whole of Saturday and the night previous, a fearful time must have been experienced by the shipping outside, and more particularly on Lake Michigan and Huron. Vessels on Lake Erie, downward bound, by keeping in close proximity to the north shore would not suffer so severely, but even these would necessarily have to exercise the greatest vigilance in order to avert the danger of losing their canvas, followed by running on to the beach.

From fifteen to twenty vessels took their departure from the mouth of the river just prior to the setting in of the storm, and it successful in passing through Point au Pelee passage, probably protected the remainder of the voyage in safety. With those on the upper lakes the dangers were two-fold more hazardous, and it is from that quarter that we shall probably hear of the greatest amount of loss and damage.

The gale raged with considerable violence in the neighborhood of the flats. Several of the tugs, unable to manage their tows, let them run aground, with probably but little damage to them as a general thing. The Reindeer reported ten or twelve crafts as having been thus disposed of just above the flats. Two propellers Idaho and Bradbury are aground, and are probably pretty hard on, although we cannot speak positively on that point. The water, usually 12 feet deep on the flats, fell six inches.

The heavy squall which took place last Thursday afternoon in this locality, resulted in a number of disasters to the shipping outside. On Lake Huron, near Point aux Barque, quite a number of vessels, chiefly from Lake Superior, encountered it in all its fury, and many of them had their sails torn from the bolt ropes, which were seen flying through the air like so much brown paper. It is feared that some of them have been seriously disabled, as they have not yet made their appearance at this point.

Of the number known to be out at the time but three have passed here, and each of them with more or less canvas blown adrift. One or two Captains with whom we conversed conceived it to be the most violent hurricane they had met with for many years. One vessel, the bark Monitor, laden with iron ore, was thrown on her beam ends under bare poles.

The steamer Cleveland arrived Friday afternoon from Lake Superior. She reports a large white fore and aft vessel ashore on Middle Island, Lake Huron. There is also a vessel reported on the Canada side of Lake Huron. The names of either vessel was not known.

It is said that Mr. George Custer, the father of the gallant General George H. Custer, of the Army of the Potomac, is an ingenious inventor, and has recently obtained a patent for an improved horse shoe, in which the nail holes are countersunk, and the bottom surface is not grooved. Mr. Custer resides in Monroe, Michigan.

A little son of Mr. John Ingard, of this place, aged about 13 years, met with a painful accident on Thursday afternoon of last week. Whilst out gathering walnuts he fell from a tree, breaking both his arms near the wrist.—*Middletown Register.*

From Missouri.

Particulars of the Battle near Jefferson City.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing Oct. 7th, says:

"Price and his rebel crew are at length near us, and the enemy can be seen from the fortifications of the city. Their approach finds us not unprepared. For a week all business has been suspended, citizens laboring faithfully at the defensive works, and troops arriving from all directions. To-day we probably have fifteen thousand men under arms.

"The talk on the streets this forenoon expressed all shades of doubts, probabilities and certainties of an attack on the city. One man remarks, in a decided tone of voice, 'They (meaning the rebels) have plumb left the country.' A captain close by modestly remarks, 'We will not see the enemy here at all.' Another man, complacently striking his beard, adds, 'We have had all the fight.' A dissenting voice replies, 'If we don't have a fight here before night I'll miss my calculation.'

"Further surmises were cut short by the appearance of a horseman, wildly galloping through the street, and shouting, 'They're fighting three miles from here with cannon.' This was about the first intelligence received in the city of the

BATTLE OF MOREAU CREEK.

"Hardly a battle, but a continuous skirmish from early this morning until night, during which our forces gradually fell back, until they now occupy a position about a mile from the city, with pickets twelve hundred yards in advance. Our plan is to annoy the enemy as much as possible, but not to risk a general engagement outside of our fortifications.—About noon the skirmishing grew warmer on the south side of the Moreau, and we dismounted and made a charge on the rebel advance. The enemy retreated, and we followed them some distance, until receiving reinforcements they in turn made a charge on our lines and attempted to turn our flank. We gradually yielded the ground, forming a not very steady front, but sufficiently so to reach our horses, when we again mounted and fell back.

"Our loss was not heavy, considering the nearness of the rebel line, but we cannot now learn the number. Soon after a small squad of about twenty of the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, posted in a ravine, were surprised by the enemy, who made a dash at them, and either wounded about half the number or disabled their horses, but singularly they escaped without one being killed.

"Early in the afternoon the enemy advanced to within sight of our outer fortifications on the north side of the city. They at once formed a line to advance on the works, but the bursting of a few shells in their midst by our artillery dispersed them in dismay.

"Meanwhile two companies—C and I—of the Forty fifth, under command of Adjt. Hills, had advanced through a piece of woods further to the right and were ascending a small rise of ground when the rebels came in view.—Several shots were exchanged, when the order was given for our men to charge.

"As we advanced, a force of four or five hundred, the most of whom were before out of sight, made their appearance, and with a terrible yell charged upon us. The order was quickly given for our forces to retreat, and the men scattered hither and thither, finding their way back to our lines as best they could. Seventeen of our men are killed, wounded or missing as the result of the unfortunate move.

"At about 2 P. M the rebels appeared in force in front of the fortifications on the south side of the city Two 12 pounder Napoleons of Company B, Second Missouri Artillery, at once opened upon them, and fired ninety-eight rounds of shot and shell. The guns are in plain sight from every part of the city, and the lurid flame, dark clouds of smoke, and stunning report of these engines of death produced no little consternation and excitement among non-combatants The rebels were evidently attempting to plant a battery within range of our works, and were only prevented by our continuous firing. They retired to a safe distance after several ineffectual attempts in that direction, and as the day closes a long line of the enemy are still in view from our fortifications. Their camp fires now gleam through the darkness from the surrounding hills. To-morrow will come the struggle for the possession of the city, if it comes at all, is the feeling here of thousands. We are hopeful, nay almost confident that the rebel flag shall never again wave over the capitol of Missouri.

THE SITUATION.

"October 18—The enemy were revealed still in view as the light of this morning showed to us the surrounding hills and woods But the day advances and the rebels make no demonstrations. What does their silence mean? Skirmishing parties are sent out to feel of the enemy's position, and to ascertain, if possible, his intentions. Col. Phelps, of the Second Cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, with two companies, was thus engaged when he came upon the enemy about a mile out. Our men dismounted and engaged the rebels in true backwoods style. Dodging behind trees and logs we gradually advanced, until the Colonel gave the order to 'charge.' The rebel line at once broke, and many of them throwing aside their guns, cartridge boxes, and everything that would impede their progress, ran for dear life and as though that was then doubly dear. We pursued them for two or three miles and secured as trophies about thirty guns, one prisoner, one horse, one mule, and a beautiful silver Odd Fellow's emblem. We left seven dead rebels on the field, and did not lose a single man ourselves, and only three wounded."

Gounod, the composer of 'Faust,' receives fifty dollars every time his opera is performed in France, England or Germany. He has an equal daily income from the sale of copies and arrangements of the music.

Magnesium, the metal discovered in 1807, has been made available by a series of patented experiments made by Sonstadt, the chemist.

There is a horse chestnut tree standing in North Ferry street, Albany, that is in full bloom, the blossoms being as large and numerous as though it were summer.

The people of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have been dealing the cards for the Presidential game. They have settled one point, that *spades* are not to be trumps.

Our petroleum for export rivals the Southern cotton in bringing in gold The rebel privateers, therefore, will be after the oil vessels.

That well known place of exhibition, the Colosseum, Regent's Park, London, is to be removed to make way for a crescent of houses and a large depository of goods.

The first overland mail from Bucharest since the beginning of the Indian troubles has arrived at New York. It is expected that the mail will now run regularly.

The United States Court has decided that a ton contains 2,240 pounds. In some of the States it is fixed by law at 2,000 lbs.

The Armed Conspiracy in the West.

The progress of the trial of Dodd in Indianapolis lifts higher and higher the curtain which has covered the conspiracy of the Democratic leaders in the Western States.

The cross-examination by the defense of the principal Government witness, failed to disturb the proof that the secret Order of the Sons of Liberty was founded nominally to effect by political action the restoration of the Democratic party to power; that it was converted in the ripeness of time into a military organization, to be used to co-operate with Rebel armies that were to be thrown by Price into Missouri, and by Breckinridge into Kentucky; that Vallandigham, the pilot of McClellan's fortunes, was the Commander-in-Chief of this brotherhood of traitors, and its inspiring genius; that he had, as such Commander in-Chief, for a staff officer, a Captain Hiese, previously of John Morgan's staff, and who was captured and escaped with Morgan, and to whom, as a Son of Liberty, was committed the duty of releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island

This, we apprehend, is about as big a load of treason as the pilot of McClellan's political bark can stand up under. But the second witness introduced by the Government proves that two-thirds of Vallandigham's Order were armed, that the number enrolled in the lodges of Illinois was 40,000, in Missouri 40,000, in St. Louis alone 20,000, (it was already in testimony that Indiana had from 40,000 to 60,000 enrolled)—that Ohio was to be invaded at three points by John Morgan or Wheeler, that Indiana was to be invaded by Longstreet, and Missouri by Price or Marmaduke—that the invading rebels and Vallandigham's Sons of Liberty were in all these States to "shake hands and be friends—that the rifles and revolvers with which the traitors are armed came mostly from Nassau through Canada, and were furnished by the Confederate authorities—that the invasion of Missouri, now in the bloody flood, was posted in the Order for October, and that it was understood in the lodges that Price—excellent McClellan Democrat!—would stay in Missouri at least until after the election—*and that the grand signal for the uprising of the Sons of Liberty was to be given by the Supreme Commander, C. L. Vallandigham.*"

If there is a prudent, a thoughtful, a patriotic man in this country who thinks of voting for McClellan, we pray him to study the astounding testimony in the treason trial at Indianapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

As the result of the recent examination at the Naval Academy, one hundred and thirty midshipmen have been admitted at the present term. Among them are six from South Carolina, seven from Texas, one from Arkansas, two from Virginia, and a fair representation from other rebellious States. Rhode Island has but one, namely, Samuel Ames, Jr.

Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening last, part of the rock in Champlain street, Quebec, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates, ten in number, perished. The houses of Messrs. Hayden and Mr. Battie were completely destroyed, and one occupied by James Lemeur, ship carpenter, rent from cellar to attic.

A hotrelish banquet is soon to be given in Lyons, France. There will be 120 guests. It is said that horsemeat is as good as beef, healthier than pork, and cheaper than either. It is somewhat remarkable that those who are induced to try the diet generally exclaim, "Go up," and turn a little pale as the first bit moves down their throats.

The various blockading squadrons have been doing good work lately. They have been picking up blockade-runners with commendable rapidity. It is of the greatest importance at this time to stop the exchange of Confederate cotton for British rifles, shoes, blankets, clothing, cartridges, railway iron, &c.

At the recent State dinner at Copenhagen, a certain quantity of Queen Margaret's vintage, four centuries old, was produced according to custom on State occasions It is stated that plenty of sugar is required to make it palatable; "even then," adds a person who tasted the ancient drink, "we desired no more of it."

A subscription was opened at the New York Herald office awhile ago to purchase Gen McClellan a sword, for which object $500 had been raised. A few days since several gentlemen on South street who had subscribed $141, called at the Herald office and withdrew their money. They considered it a poor investment.

The total number of rebel prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas is seven thousand four hundred and five. The number at present in hospital is four hundred and seventy-two. The list of deaths for September comprises one hundred and seventy-three names.

The last man who enlisted from the town of Farmington, Ct., to fill its quota under the last call, was Robert Pease, son of Mr. S. H. Pease. He is the last of six sons who, from motives of patriotism, have entered the service of their country. All are now in the army, alive and well, so far as is known.

It is said that McClellan received not a scratch in battle till the battle of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan. But before that wound had healed a bomb shell from Indiana struck him, inflicting injuries from which recovery is impossible.

Mr. Secretary of the Navy Welles has a son in the field who was hit in front of Washington last July, and bore a gallant part in the fight last week. He belongs to the staff of Gen Ord.

Mr. Mott, from New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour Commissioner to collect soldiers' votes, died at Washington on Wednesday night. He was out and well at eight o'clock P. M.

A party of one hundred and eighty-five mechanics passed over the Hudson River Railroad last Monday, on their way to Tonawanda, where they are to be employed by the Government.

About two months ago a lad named Kennedy was drowned in Troy; three weeks later his father died of grief, and last week the broken-hearted mother joined them "over the water."

A woman in Chicago becoming enraged at her son, while he was eating, struck him, and he choked to death.

Adam Link, one of the Revolutionary pensioners, died in Ohio a few days ago, in the 103d year of his age.

General Scott has arrived at his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he will probably remain during the winter.

The blockade runner Lynx, which was recently turned off Georgia, contained 600 bales of cotton and $50,000 in gold.

The people of Denmark have coolly snubbed the Prince of Wales, as a mark of disgust at England's conduct.